

**FY 2006 Tribal Youth Program
Teleconference Transcript
February 14, 2006**

Operator: Good day ladies and gentlemen and welcome to the FY 2006 Tribal Youth Program Facilitation Conference Call. At this time, all participants are in an interactive mode, and we ask you to please refrain from putting your lines on hold. If you wish to mute your line, press the *6 button; if you wish to unmute your phone, press *6 again. Should anyone require assistance, please dial * then 0. I would now like to introduce your host for today's conference, Ms. Ruby Qazilbash, Program Manager, Tribal Youth Program. Ma'am, you may begin.

Ruby Qazilbash: Hi. This is Ruby Qazilbash. I'm a Program Manager with the Tribal Youth Program here at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. We have 3 other people that are sitting around the table, and I will just let them go around and introduce themselves, and then, we can get started.

Preeti Menon: My name is Preeti Menon, and I'm also a Program Manager with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

John Martin: GMS support for OJJDP.

Laura Ansera: Hi, and I'm Laura Ansera. I'm the Tribal Youth Program Coordinator for OJJDP.

Ruby Qazilbash: And...I'm sorry.

Laura Ansera: And I believe we have representatives from CSR also tuning in that will be available to answer questions about performance measures.

Susan Jenkins: Yes. We're here.

Laura Ansera: Great. Thanks.

Susan Jenkins: Susan Jenkins and Sarah Wagon.

Laura Ansera: Oh. Great. Thanks Susan.

Susan Jenkins: You're welcome.

Laura Ansera: I don't know if we have a representative from the Native American Alliance Foundation on.

Margaret Flores: Yes you do. This is Margaret Flores.

Laura Ansera: Oh. Hi Margaret.

Margaret Flores: Hi.

Laura Ansera: Glad you're on. Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: So, we just want to welcome everyone to the call. This is an – we've opened up the lines for everyone to be able to speak, and this is really generated by potential or interested applicants into the Tribal Youth Program. The registration for applying this year is March 1, and the application deadline is March 15th. Last week, we had a great

roundtable or around-the-country discussion. Lots of good questions were generated just by hearing what other folks had to say and what other people's concerns were. So, we're hoping to kick off the same type of conversation today. So, we would just like to open it up to you all and see what kinds of questions are coming up as you've looked at the solicitation. Feel free to jump in, anyone who has a question.

I believe we have 4 people on the line. Maybe if you'd just like to go around and introduce yourselves. Is there someone on the line named Gail?

Gail Campbell: Yes. That's me. Gail Campbell. I'm with the Alamo Navaho School Board, and we actually are looking at applying, and it would be a piece of the Navaho Nation, and so, we are looking at applying sort of as a standalone program. We are kind of geographically isolated from the tribe, and we are working on those resolutions as we speak to get that all in place.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay.

Edeth Williams: Hello?

Ruby Qazilbash: Hello.

Edeth Williams: This is Edeth from Alabama.

Ruby Qazilbash: Hi Edeth.

Edeth Williams: Hi.

Ruby Qazilbash: Porch Creek?

Edeth Williams: Yes. Uh huh.

Ruby Qazilbash: Welcome.

Edeth Williams: Thanks.

Ruby Qazilbash: And who else do we have on the line?

Joey Jayne: Hi. My name is Joey Jayne. I'm from Montana. I'm from Arlee, which is north of Missoula, which is on the western side of the state, and I'm a State representative for the State of Montana, and I'm a member of the Navaho Nation myself, but I live up here in Montana, and the reason why I'm on the line is because I'm interested in Juvenile Justice, and I'm just pretty much on to learn what the initiatives have been. So, I'm out of the loop right now. I don't know what progress has been made. So, I'm going to listen in and see if I can be of any assistance.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. So, you work for the State of Montana?

Joey Jayne: No. I'm an attorney. I'm in private practice.

Ruby Qazilbash: Oh. Okay.

Joey Jayne: And actually, I belong to the National Native Legislators Association. We just formed an Association, and I'm the Chair for the Family Juvenile – we call it the Community [inaudible] Section. So, I'm interested on that behalf plus my own personal interest in Juvenile Justice.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. Well, we are always interested in anyone that can help us kind of get the word out that this solicitation is available. So, if you have a [unintelligible] through that organization, feel free to pass it along to anybody who has contact with federally-recognized tribes that are eligible to apply.

Joey Jayne: Oh, that would be great. Yes. The Salish and Kootenai Tribes are in my area here.

Ruby Qazilbash: Oh. Okay, and then, is there a fourth person on the line?

Linda Middleton: Yes. This is Linda Middleton. I'm also with the Alamo Navaho School Board, but I'm at a different location right now.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay.

Bill Jallappa: And this is Bill Jallappa from the Suquamish Tribe in the State of Washington.

Joan Garrow [ph]: And Joan Garrow [ph]. I'm a Planner at the Suquamish Tribe.

Carla Fearon: This is Carla Fearon. Oh. I'm sorry. Did I interrupt someone?

Sarah Pigeon: Sarah Pigeon with the Chippewa Indian Tribe in Michigan.

Ruby Qazilbash: And Carla?

Carla Fearon: Yes.

Ruby Qazilbash: You're up in Maine, right?

Carla Fearon: Yes. This is the Penobscot Nation.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. Is your grant closing out this year?

Carla Fearon: It is, and we are reapplying with a new addition to – we've actually chosen a second program category focusing on improving the Tribal Juvenile Justice System.

Ruby Qazilbash: Great.

Carla Fearon: Yes.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. Is there anybody else on the line who hasn't had the chance to introduce themselves?

Lola Moses: Lola Moses, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and John Miller, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.

Ruby Qazilbash: Welcome.

John Miller: Thank you.

Lola Moses: Thank you.

John Miller: Port Angeles, Washington.

Bill Jallappa: Hi Lola.

Lola Moses: Hi Bill.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. Are we missing anybody else? Great. Full call today. If anybody has a question, I'm just going to ask you to go ahead and shout it out to us.

Joan Garrow [ph]: My question is pretty basic. This is Joan from Washington. For the March 1st deadline, is that just going into grants.gov and registering, or is it something more than that?

Ruby Qazilbash: I'm going to let John Martin, who is actually our Grant Management System here at Juvenile Justice – representative, but he's also been familiarizing himself with grants.gov, because one of the pieces, I think, of the Presidential Management Agenda is to have one portal or one access point for any interested applicants to gain information and start the application process for all federal grants. So, John is learning along with us, but I'll have him explain what he knows about that registration process.

John Martin: Excuse me. We – when you are trying to register, you are going through grants.gov, you are filling out a variety of forms, and when we say, excuse me, there's a registration deadline, we are more saying that to get you guys in there, because it usually takes between 7 to 10 business days for grants.gov to clear all the information that you are sending them, and that may be a conservative estimate. For some people, it has taken them even longer. What we want you to do is – the application deadline is March 15th, but like I said, we are giving you this extra time, because it takes a lot of time for grants.gov. Don't wait until the last minute to register and then expect to get your application in right away, but it's just not going to happen. You need to get that information registered well before these deadlines.

Joey Jayne: I had a question. This is Joey Jayne from Montana. Has Montana applied for this? I'm just wondering if I could be of assistance to anybody here in Montana – the Tribes.

Laura Ansera: I don't know.

Ruby Qazilbash: Has anyone applied so far this cycle you mean or...

Joey Jayne: Yes.

Ruby Qazilbash: ...in the history of the Tribal Youth Program?

Joey Jayne: Yes. Both.

Ruby Qazilbash: Both. I don't know, off the top of my head, how many of the Montana tribes have. I can find that information out.

Laura Ansera: Name some of your tribes.

Joey Jayne: Well, we can talk about this later, right? I can make a follow-up on this with you.

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. We can do that. In fact, I can just include that in the transcript of this call.

Joey Jayne: That would be great. Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: If you want to look that up online, and we'll give everybody the phone number and the email or the Web site for that at the end. We don't know, actually, at this point. I don't think we have gotten any applications that have made it all the way through yet to us; so no.

Joey Jayne: Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: Sure.

Gail Campbell: This is Gail Campbell from Alamo, and I would just, back to grants.gov, like to sort of make a follow-up comment in terms of somebody who was trying to get on this system. I'm familiar with how the online systems have worked previously, and now, I understand, with switching to the new system, and I would say that your estimate of 7 to 10 days is, as you mentioned, conservative. I've been in the CCR system and have been trying to get a past – getting an AOR, which all those acronyms will mean something to you, if you eventually get into the system, and I still can't get it to accept our DUNS number. It apparently hasn't gone through the IRS hoopla. So, I would really encourage people, if they are going to apply and haven't yet, to at least get started in the system.

Laura Ansera: Have you worked with somebody over the phone? They are very helpful.

Gail Campbell: I've gotten some online assistance, and apparently, they are saying, "Hangout and wait." So...

Ruby Qazilbash: The only thing I would recommend is that you continue to follow-up with them over the phone.

Gail Campbell: Yes. I will do that at this point. I figured I'd give them the full benefit of the days that they said that it might take and then I would get on the phone with them. So...

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay.

John Martin: For everyone out there, their number is 1-800-518-4726. That's grants.gov's customer service help line. So, as we say, maybe they'll just tell you, "You've got to wait," but for some of you, they may be able to [inaudible].

Gail Campbell: Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: Other questions?

Lisa Wexler: I have a question. This is Lisa from [Unintelligible] Association, and as we've been – [unintelligible] and I and a bunch of other people in the region have been talking about what we'd like to do with this grant, and our current idea will cost more than \$100,000 for at least one of the years, and I know that there is sort of a total, at least for our region because we have more than 6,000 people, of 400,000, and so, it is possible to – and I know too that it's for a 4-year cooperative agreement. So, I'm wondering if we need to spend more money in one of those years, like a significant amount more, if we would then still be able to get the 400 but do it for a 3-year period of time?

Preeti Menon [ph]: This is Preeti Menon [ph] at OJJDP. You may use more money in one year. However, this is a cumulative award for 4 years. So, you have to – the award period is still 4 years, but you may use – say if you need 125 one year but then the next year 75, you are allowed to do that.

Lisa Wexler: Okay, but we still have to have enough funding to...

Ruby Qazilbash: Last you through the project period, and then, obviously, you wouldn't be eligible to reapply until those 4 years were over.

Lisa Wexler: Oh. Okay. Okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: There's nothing that says though that the 400,000 needs to be distributed evenly over 4 years. We'll see that a lot, especially if grantees are making equipment purchases. A lot

of times, you'll see a big outlay in the first year of the grant, and then, things will taper off as it's more keeping up with personnel and salaries and whatnot.

Lisa Wexler: And then, is there – I know with some grants that aren't giving this amount of money out per year, there is sort of a limit for indirect costs, and I'm sort of hoping that you are going to say that there is so that we're not using, you know...

Ruby Qazilbash: I wish we could say that, but we accept, I think for all federally-recognized tribes, what they call the cognizant federal agency or with whom you negotiate the indirect cost rate that that is BIA. So, we ask to see a copy of the approved indirect cost rate that's been negotiated with BIA, and then, our financial analysts here at OJP take a close look at that and see what that is based off of. Most of the time, you are taking total direct costs and minusing any capital outlays, like equipment, and then, also, the amount of any contract that's over 25,000, and you take that modified direct cost and apply whatever that indirect cost rate is to it.

Lisa Wexler: Okay. So, you – you minus contact, if they're under or over?

Ruby Qazilbash: Anything over. So, for instance, if you had a contract for 75,000, you could only apply the indirect cost rate to the first \$25,000 of any contract.

Lisa Wexler: Oh. Okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes.

Lisa Wexler: All right.

Ruby Qazilbash: So, there's a little bit of a cap there, but usually, if the tribe has come to an agreement with BIA, we honor that.

Lisa Wexler: Oh. Okay. All right, but it sounds like there is some wiggle room then, because once you take away the indirect cost, it's just not very much money.

Ruby Qazilbash: Well, I mean, there is certainly the prerogative of anybody putting this in to go to Council, to Tribal Council, and see if, internally, somebody is willing to give you some wiggle room, but we cannot.

Lisa Wexler: Right.

Ruby Qazilbash: I mean, if it's the tribe's policy to apply indirect, that's what we'll do.

Lisa Wexler: Oh. Okay. Okay. It's just some grants say that they'll only give 15 percent or whatever, and okay. I didn't see that in here, but okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: No. We don't have a cap

Lisa Wexler: Okay. Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.

Unidentified Participant: And if our indirect cost rate is currently pending approval, do we use our letter?

Ruby Qazilbash: You would give your – the letter for the last approved rate, and we would base the budget on that, and then, once you got the approved one, you would fax or send that to us, and then, we would adjust and make a grant adjustment to the budget to fix it.

Unidentified Participant: All right.

Linda Middleton: This is Linda Middleton from the Alamo Navaho. We're a community that is non-contiguous with the Navaho Nation. So, the Navahos have over 100,000 eligible, but our community in itself is only 2,000. My question is would we be able to apply for a \$400,000 grant for a 4-year period, even though we are a smaller community, or do we need to fall under the 6,000 or fewer residents category?

Laura Ansera: I believe it's based on the population.

Ruby Qazilbash: Right.

Laura Ansera: 100,000.

Ruby Qazilbash: Right.

Laura Ansera: This is Laura. Based on the population of the Navaho Nation in totality, you would be eligible for the 400,000, but as you've read in the solicitation, those tribes – the larger tribes, we call them the Super Size Tribes; I believe we only have two listed. However, because of the size and because of the geographic isolation and the location of communities, we've opened it up for consideration of more than one award. So, in Navaho, we might get [unintelligible] to [unintelligible], Alamo [unintelligible], all of these folks applying. We would have to determine and perhaps using the peer reviews outcome to determine which of those we would fund, but we certainly wanted to offer the opportunity to Navaho Nation and the other tribe that is 100,000 or more population to apply for more than one award.

Linda Middleton: Okay. Thank you.

Laura Ansera: Yes.

Ruby Qazilbash: Any other questions?

Edeth Williams: This is Edeth from Porch Creek. I had a question about the planning year that's included in the grant this time. I want to know have we had a grant awarded the last time, and so, I wanted to know if you're looking for something more in depth than what you usually receive on the comprehensive, strategic plan.

Preeti Menon [ph]: This is Preeti Menon [ph]. Since we have performance measures that started last solicitation and this current one also, we are offering, after reviewing how the tribes were...

Edeth Williams: Sorry about that. We have a loud speaker system.

Preeti Menon [ph]: ...we decided to offer tribes a planning year, and in fact, I would ask CSR to comment on that, if you could. Susan, are you there?

Susan Jenkins: Yes. We're here, and one of the ideas, I think, behind the planning year would be for new programs, and that might be what you were getting at Edeth, as far as really planning your program, but what Preeti is talking about right now is the idea of looking over the performance measures that are in the solicitation, thinking about whether you can collect those data, what you would need to collect those data, your confidence that they would be good, sound data, and thinking about maybe accessing all or part of that planning year to plan around the performance measures and the performance data, and so, I believe that's what Preeti is referring to right now, and I believe there is also a list of questions that you can ask, and I don't know if that went to everyone or if that's something that may need to

be sent out again, but a list of questions that you can ask yourself as you're developing your grant application to help you to know if a planning year for the performance data would be helpful to you.

- Preeti Menon [ph]: Well Susan, Page 9 of the – 9 and 10 of the solicitation includes some bullets that applicants should consider, if they would like to include a planning year.
- Susan Jenkins: Right. Yes. I forgot about that. Yes. Yes. So, those are some questions to ask yourself to think about. If you need some time to determine where you would access data, if you need to develop agreements with other agencies within or without your tribe, some data about the youth that you serve or the families that you serve, the services that you provide, you may want to access the planning year for that purpose.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Right. A lot of times, in the past, what we've come up with in dealing with TYP grantees is that trying to get access to this information often times requires the tribe to have cooperative agreements or memorandums of understanding with – what's the word I'm looking for – just local or local law enforcement agencies. I can think of one in Oregon that has to deal with 6 or I believe it's 9 different counties, law enforcement agencies, probation departments. So, those tribes that are in that situation this might come in handy or be helpful to take a year to do that planning, to work on those partnerships, those relationships, get things like memorandums of understanding up and operational, and have those kinds of agreements and relationships in place so that you're getting the data that you need to either prove program effectiveness, to identify the most at risk use of the target population that you are trying to work with. Just food for thought. Not necessary; just a possibility.
- Laura Ansera: This is Laura. Could I go back to the question Linda Middleton had with regard to the community having to apply for 400,000? You can apply for funds up to 400,000. That's an allowable amount to you because of the population of the tribe, but if you certainly have a proposal or whatever for 250,000 and that's all you need to get your program going, that certainly would be considered.
- Linda Middleton: Thank you.
- Laura Ansera: All right.
- Gail Campbell: Can I ask a follow-up to that? Let's say you were in a situation where you applied – this is Gail, I'm sorry, from Alamo – where you applied for the 400,000 and as it turned out, there were several other communities within Navaho or different chapters within Navaho that applied, would that be a potential negotiation point then at that point in time, if those were suitable to be funded?
- Ruby Qazilbash: Every application that comes in is going to be considered as part of a competitive process. All of the applications that meet basic minimum requirements, things like your request did not exceed the maximum possible amount; things like the fact that the applicant is a federally-recognized tribe; that no more than two of the program categories were applied for under the funding requests; and I'm just going down the list of these basic minimum requirements; that there is a budget narrative and worksheet for all 3 years, or sorry, 4 years of the project period; that all of those components of the application are present; then all of those folks that meet those basic minimum requirements will go on to a peer review process, and we fund based on the results of that peer review process. There is some consideration. We reserve the right for geographical distribution, but we couldn't say at this point what those conversations would look like, because again, I don't think we've gotten any applications yet.
- Gail Campbell: Okay.

Joan Garrow [ph]: This is Joan from Suquamish. I just had a question related to the 10 percent set aside related to the evaluation process.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.

Joan Garrow [ph]: Is our – I don't know if you can answer this. Is our application strengthened if that 10 percent goes outside of our tribes for outside evaluation, or if we have evaluators within the tribe who can do it, is that acceptable?

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. That's definitely acceptable. We don't limit you to outside evaluators. In fact, at some point later on, when we have a National Evaluation Team on board, we will ask your evaluator to work with the National Evaluation Team to submit data to them.

Joan Garrow [ph]: Okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: The evaluation is, obviously, helpful to us, because it will tell us where you are with process and real outcomes; what you're doing with the project funds, but it's also for self-correction purposes. So, it's really to be used as a tool for the grantee. If an initiative that you tried isn't having the results that you anticipated, it gives you the knowledge base to try things a little bit differently, and that's a conversation with a Program Manager down the line, you know, once the funds have been awarded and you've got actual data and backup evaluation to prove that, then that's the point in an investigation where you can say, "Hey, we tried this. It didn't work. Here's a different approach that we'd like to use."

Joan Garrow [ph]: Okay. Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. No one's asking any questions. Is Carla still on the line?

Carla Fearon: I'm still here.

Ruby Qazilbash: All right. Carla, you mentioned program categories before. Maybe you could talk for just a minute or two on what categories you had funding under last time and which ones you're considering this time. Maybe that might be helpful – put some context for people as far as the program categories.

Carla Fearon: Okay. This year, we are actually choosing two program categories. So, what we're doing is we're expanding on what we've done in the past, and the program categories that we are choosing are providing prevention services to impact risk factors for delinquency and improve the tribal juvenile justice system. What we did through our past grant, we were able to identify the risk factors in our community by surveys and the State Midas Test. It's a survey instrument where the children self-report, and we identified the risk factors and then how we can put those protective factors in place.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.

Carla Fearon: And so what we're doing is we're focusing on those risk factors; like we've identified 5 risk factors, and then, for the improve the tribal juvenile justice system, we are proposing to implement a youth outreach project where high-risk or court-involved youth will be referred to a youth advocate, whether they are through informal adjustments or a formal adjustment, they do club or community service on our reservation. Like whether it's restorative justice or just putting in hours in a positive program.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.

- Carla Fearon: So...
- Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. I just wanted to give some of the people that are new to TYP just some context of what you can do under different program categories.
- Carla Fearon: Okay.
- Ruby Qazilbash: So, thank you.
- Carla Fearon: Okay. You're welcome.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Any other questions?
- Sarah Pigeon: This is Sarah in Michigan, and I have a question. We were talking about data collection. I'm finding out from some of the schools and so forth and from the conference I went to in D.C., 'Truancy and National Priorities,' that there is some data that just simply is not recorded such as the dropout rate. Our local schools say they don't know how many have dropped out, because they may have moved, they may have this, they may have that. No one seems to accumulate any kind of totals; suspensions, you know, all of that type of information is in each child's folder, but it is not collected.
- Laura Ansera: Okay. That's probably the issue. The new efforts in the No Child Left Behind requires that data be collected, and if a child is suffering in school or having problems, all of this stuff is collected, and the information is compiled, and that's a baseline for their, from what I understand, the funding that they get. So, there is very close monitoring of attendance at school based on just the No Child Left Behind guidelines.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. Obviously, it starts locally with the schools that are in your target or service area. Contact the school board. If you're not getting any help, you could always go to the State Education Agency and see what kind of data they have. Obviously, you want to paint as complete a picture of need as you possibly can for the application.
- Sarah Pigeon: Yes. Thank you.
- Carla Fearon: This is Carla from the Penobscot Nation. I have a suggestion for you. I don't know if it will work, but what we did is we found out that each school, by law – I don't know if it's in just the State of Maine. So, anybody that knows could jump in. Each school is supposed to have a truancy officer where they actually track if children have missed X amount of days of school, because once they have, then they get – they become involved in the system, and the other thing that I found, we have a native school that goes to 8th grade, and then, they go to a non-native school. Our native school has a guidance counselor that is supposed to follow each native child's progress with everything; grades, special needs, whether they are missing school, failure. They are supposed to follow them, and you can get your information from that guidance counselor. I don't know if it's the same in every state, but I know, for our tribe, we do have somebody that tracks each native student once they leave the school.
- Susan Jenkins: And this is Susan from CSR. The original question does bring up a very important point in thinking about this data that the different schools or different school systems may have extremely different definitions of truant, of dropout, of school completion, of all of those different things. So, if you are collecting data from more than one system, it's important to get those definitions and determine if you really can combine that data in some way to get a complete picture or if the data is different enough from each system that you have to sort of explain it a little bit differently. So, it is important to get that basic information of at least how each of the systems defines these different terms.

- Sarah Pigeon: Yes. I agree. That is very important. We discovered, in our first year with the TYP grant, that the local schools didn't have an attendance policy district wide. So, it was determined building-by-building, and in some buildings, you could miss 20 days and not be considered truant, and in others, if you missed 3, you were truant. We have a truant officer, but he covers 5 counties and all of the various schools within them. So, it's kind of a hodge podge. One of the things good that happened because of our inquiry is that the Mt. Pleasant School District did adopt a district-wide attendance policy.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm, and that will – yes. You're right. That will make it somewhat easier for you, and in those types of situations, as you're thinking about the data, and this applies to other types of services as well, not just educational services...
- Sarah Pigeon: Right.
- Ruby Qazilbash: ...what might be the smallest unit of data that you can get. So, rather than maybe getting the number of kids who are considered truant, get a count of the number of days of school that each kid missed, and then, you can come up with your own designation that then would be uniform across the various different systems, and so, trying to get those smaller levels of data, the most minute or most individual level, may be an approach that will serve you well.
- Sarah Pigeon: That's a good point. We have – we are particularly interested in some of the [unintelligible] in school, because we have – one of our big, big problems is getting our kids to graduate from school. This is a gaming tribe. So, there is some [unintelligible] that is kind of luring them away from completing their education or going on to college, but we also have pretty bad statistics in regard to incarceration, you know, the [unintelligible] system.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.
- Sarah Pigeon: The rate of incarceration for natives in Isabella County is 18 percent of the total jail population; whereas, they are only 2.54 percent of the total population of the County; whereas, for the non-native, for white individuals, they are only 4 percent of the population of the jail, but they are 96 percent of the population of the County.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.
- Sarah Pigeon: Very disproportionate.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. Other questions?
- Sarah Pigeon: This is Sarah again. I have another question. Just for anyone out there, when it comes to how we use the money for these grants, do you think that it is more important to be providing actual direct services in the way of prevention activities and so forth for the children as opposed to say creating new positions?
- Preeti Menon [ph]: Well, the nice thing about this program is you have the flexibility to come up with your own idea based on the needs of your tribal community.
- Sarah Pigeon: Uh huh.
- Preeti Menon [ph]: So, I would suggest that you assess where the greatest needs are for the youth in your community and then apply for funds that address those needs.
- Sarah Pigeon: Um hmm.

- Laura Ansera: So, basically, if there's a position that would help overall, from an organizational standpoint at the tribal level, a director of something that would help in carrying out the goals and objectives as a whole, then, of course, I think that that is something the tribe would be maybe interested in pursuing, but as Preeti pointed out, this program is very flexible in working with tribes and meeting the needs that they identify.
- Sarah Pigeon: I found that, from working with TYP for the past 3 years, going on 3 ½, our grant is ending March 31st, but the reason that question came about is I have been having a mild discussion over the point of while you can create 3 positions and really have nothing left to do much in the way of activities that would prevent children from just being on the streets and so forth and so on, or you can create one position and have funding to throw in some prevention activities. So, it's just an internal debate that we're having here, and I wondered how others out there might relate to that.
- Laura Ansera: Well, I might respond to that and jump in here. This is Laura. In looking at what you are trying to do for the community, you want to look at what is in the outline as the goals and objectives of TYP, and we have 5 categories in which you can develop programs, and so, if you look at those programs, then you need to consider how you would be implementing a program towards those goals – completing those – I mean those categories.
- Sarah Pigeon: Um hmm.
- Laura Ansera: So, I guess you need to be very creative in how you would use positions and not program support.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Right, and it all depends, of course, on what the people in those 3 positions – what qualifications they bring to the job and what they are going to be doing. There is nothing that precludes those people from providing getting trained on or bringing former experience and prevention to providing programming for kids.
- Linda Middleton: This is Linda from New Mexico again. The issue of creating positions – I think there was one person out there that already had a grant and is going after another. For us, the real problem of when we create positions and then the grant ends is capacity building and sustaining the program. What is the rate of people being able to reapply and getting the grant again?
- Ruby Qazilbash: To date, we have a 40 – this is from past data, but of all the federally-recognized tribes that we have funded that have received one grant, 40 percent were refunded a second time.
- Linda Middleton: Are any – or has it gone on this long to have been even refunded a third time?
- Ruby Qazilbash: No. Not yet.
- Linda Middleton: Okay.
- Laura Ansera: It would be Navaho, if you are successful, because Navaho has been funded twice.
- Linda Middleton: Okay.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Let's see some more stats, since one person asked for them and if you're interested. The Tribal Youth Program has been around since the federal fiscal year 1999. We have funded 177 federally-recognized tribes. We've only gotten applications from 59 tribes that were not awarded a grant. So, in the past, we've had a 75 percent aggregated funding rate over all of those years. Those are just some statistics for you. So, we have

funded 32 percent of all of the 561 federally-recognized tribes. That's just some history, if you're interested.

Unidentified Participant: One other question; I didn't think that Navaho was currently funded.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.

Unidentified Participant: They are?

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. They are.

Unidentified Participant: Is it a division or what – is it a community, or is it from the central nation?

Laura Ansera: It's out of the President's Office of the Boys and Girls Club Executive Program.

Unidentified Participant: Oh. Okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: This is a really good example of why we require tribal resolutions before the actual – along with the award, because this is a flexible program. There are 5 different programs or funding categories. Sometimes, the program is most appropriately placed, or the tribe feels it is the best place to put it in the Education Department, some it's in Social Services, some it's in the court, some is in law enforcement or juvenile probation. So, the tribal resolution helps give council an idea of who's putting the application together so it can be coordinated at that level. I know Navaho is very, very big, and that's a difficult tribe, but for some of the smaller tribes, it helps prevent duplicate funding or duplicate applications coming from the same tribe.

Unidentified Participant: Okay, because I'm up by [Unintelligible] right now, and I just went through for my tribal resolution. They had me go through the Public Safety Department.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm.

Laura Ansera: Um hmm.

Unidentified Participant: And they weren't aware, from that committee or even intergovernmental relations, there was no talk about that there was another grant out there under another division.

Laura Ansera: So, there's another grant currently in place. They're ending as of 9/30/2006.

Unidentified Participant: Okay.

Laura Ansera: And to my knowledge, I don't believe they are anticipating reapplying.

Unidentified Participant: Okay. Thank you.

Laura Ansera: Sure. I wanted to make a comment, but I had a coughing spell.

Margaret Flores: This is Margaret from Native Alliance. Just for everyone's information, on the Tribal Youth Program OJJDP's Web site, you can take a look at what grantees or what states have applied; what tribes have applied under that. There's a grantee section, and you can click on it by state, and you'll have a chance to take a look at that. You can read a brief summary of those TYP programs.

Unidentified Participant: There's no way to turn it off. Sorry.

- Ruby Qazilbash: One thing that you can do is just press – I think it's *6 to mute, and then, you just press *6 again, if you want to ask a question. That's just for anyone who's got noise in the background.
- Unidentified Participant: Oh. Okay.
- Laura Ansera: A comment that I wanted to make with regard to resolutions; we've had applications from, multiple applications from a tribe, and we've had to go to the tribal resolution, and in a couple of cases, we've had actual resolutions for every program. So, it goes back to the tribal leadership to determine which one goes forward in terms of the application. So, we look at those closely when they come in to make sure that one doesn't get thrown out just because another one was in or whatever. So, we try our best to work with your local politics, but it's important that you do the leg work and the foot work to get the tribal resolution to represent the program that the tribe wants to move forward, because as much – Alamo, I know that you want to pursue this, and you're a great distance from Main Navaho, but Main Navaho still has the say on which program would go forward, but in your case, you can apply, because there will be multiple awards, if there is more than one coming through.
- Carla Fearon: I had a question. This is Carla. I'm reading right now the budget, and it's 10 percent for data collection or towards evaluation; 10 percent of the total grant meaning, if you apply for the 3 year/300,000, 30,000 has to be set aside. Am I correct? I know you've already talked about this. I'm just...
- Laura Ansera: It's up to 10 percent.
- Carla Fearon: Oh. Up to 10 percent.
- Laura Ansera: Yes. Up to 10 percent.
- Ruby Qazilbash: And it's a 4 year project period. You can opt to apply to use the first year as a planning...
- Carla Fearon: Okay.
- Ruby Qazilbash: ...year, and that doesn't even need to be a full year, but the project period for the whole grant – so these awards, hopefully, the award date will be October 1, 2006, and it will go to September 30th of 2010. Correct?
- Laura Ansera: Yes.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Yes.
- Carla Fearon: Wow.
- Laura Ansera: 2010; [unintelligible].
- Ruby Qazilbash: Did we answer your question?
- Carla Fearon: Yes. It's up to 10 percent.
- Ruby Qazilbash: Right.
- Carla Fearon: And that's only if you're doing the 4 years? If you're doing the 3 years, it's different?
- Ruby Qazilbash: There is no 3 year grant.

Carla Fearon: Oh. Okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: What I was saying just now is that all awards will have a 4 year project period. Some of them will include up to one year as a planning period. So, the first year of the 4 will be a planning period, and it will be followed by 3 years of programming. Ones that don't opt for a planning year will have 4 full years of programming or a 4 year project period.

Carla Fearon: Gotcha ya. Thank you very much.

Ruby Qazilbash: And so, it's 10 percent of the total that you are requesting. So, if you're requesting 400,000, then you can include up to 40,000 for evaluation.

Carla Fearon: Okay. Thank you very much.

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes.

Edeth Williams: This is Edeth. I just wanted to note that on Page 6 of the Announcement it says that at least 10 percent of the total budget is to be set aside to complete the evaluation.

Ruby Qazilbash: Right. I apologize. The two of us just said the wrong thing. It is 10 percent.

Edeth Williams: At least 10 percent or up to 10 percent?

Ruby Qazilbash: You are right. It is at least 10 percent.

Laura Ansera: You were right. I did have discussion with that. That was a topic of discussion when we were developing that, and the original language said up to 10 percent, but then, we got guidance on increasing that to at least 10 percent.

Edeth Williams: Okay.

Carla Fearon: Okay. So, this is Carla again from Maine. It is going to be 10 percent.

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes.

Laura Ansera: Yes.

Carla Fearon: Okay. Thank you. All righty.

Ruby Qazilbash: I apologize for that. Just to repeat it one more time, it's at least 10 percent set aside for evaluation of the total budget that you are proposing.

Carla Fearon: Thank you.

Edeth Williams: Hello?

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes. We're here.

Edeth Williams: I thought I was cut off.

Ruby Qazilbash: No.

Laura Ansera: We were just discussing that, because it was – we don't want to make that mistake again. Are there any other questions?

- Unidentified Participant: Just for clarification, you can do the 4 years of programming without a planning year?
- Ruby Qazilbash: Correct.
- Laura Ansera: Correct.
- Unidentified Participant: Okay.
- Ruby Qazilbash: What we've found over the years is that the vast majority of grantees ask for what's called a no-cost extension year, because they weren't able to complete all 3 years of programming in the 3 year project period. So, based on history, we are making it a 4 year project period.
- Unidentified Participant: That's a good idea. We were one of those that couldn't. Would you say that – we had some TA on sustainability, and I'm going back to this idea of creating positions versus services to support what you are trying to do. Wouldn't it seem more appropriate or doesn't the government look more favorably upon an applicant that, after you create a position, and then, after the grant ends, the tribe continues to sustain that position?
- Preeti Menon [ph]: I think that instead of focusing on the position because, since this is going to go through a peer review process, you should focus on the program itself, the goals and objectives, and the substantive part of your program and thinking about how – if you look at how the points are allocated in the application, for instance, in the program narrative portion, Page 6, this is 85 points...
- Unidentified Participant: Right.
- Preeti Menon [ph]: ...that's the meat of the application. I mean, I'm not sure how – I mean I definitely understand sustaining a program and a position, but...
- John Martin: I don't know. [Unintelligible].
- Unidentified Participant: Excuse me?
- Preeti Menon [ph]: For the purpose of applying for this application, for [unintelligible] and receiving funding or making it through the peer review process, I think you should focus on the program narrative itself.
- John Martin: Okay.
- Unidentified Participant: I have a point of clarification on the program categories.
- Ruby Qazilbash: We're hearing a lot of feedback. If someone has a lot of noise in their office at the moment, can you just do us a favor and press *6, and that should mute out any of the noise that you have going on. Thanks. Okay. What was the question on program categories?
- Unidentified Participant: Just for a point of clarification, for example, on the category that says "Provide Interventions for Court-Involved Tribal Use..."
- Ruby Qazilbash: Right.
- Unidentified Participant: ...it says including graduated sanctions, restitution, and so forth. Does that – that infers to me that you want to know how each of those items within that category are addressed, either through this grant...

Ruby Qazilbash: No. Those are examples of programming that could occur under each funding category.

Unidentified Participant: Okay.

Ruby Qazilbash: They are not all-inclusive. It is not a menu of options. It's just ideas of things that we've seen in the juvenile justice field.

Unidentified Participant: Okay. I just wanted clarification, because the verbiage does say "including," and so, I just wanted some clarification. Thank you.

Ruby Qazilbash: Sure. Any other questions?

Joan Garrow [ph]: It's Joan from Suquamish. Would you mind commenting on the peer review panel? Is it made up of people from different parts of the country, or what is the composition?

Ruby Qazilbash: We – if any of you would like to nominate peer reviewers, you can do that. Correct?

Laura Ansera: Not the applicants themselves, but if you know folks that are interested in being a peer reviewer...

Ruby Qazilbash: Right.

Laura Ansera: ...we would just need to get a resume so that we could determine if they were qualified to do a review and to establish a consultant pool with their name, etc.

Ruby Qazilbash: Right.

Laura Ansera: And we are always looking for – one of the guiding areas in terms of reviewing TYP is we are always looking to get at least one Native American on each panel.

Ruby Qazilbash: And we do do geographical distribution. So, I don't – no reviewer would review applications that were tribes within their state or geographical area.

Joan Garrow [ph]: Okay. So, it's...

Ruby Qazilbash: Does that answer the question?

Joan Garrow [ph]: Right. So, it doesn't exist currently. It will be put together.

Ruby Qazilbash: Well, we have an ongoing list, a consultant pool that our contractor maintains for us, but we are always interested in adding to that and diversifying that.

Joan Garrow [ph]: Okay.

Laura Ansera: A different panel grouping is selected for each solicitation that's put out.

Ruby Qazilbash: Right. Right.

Laura Ansera: So, we don't use the same ones over and over. Although we use the same people, they are on different panels and that type of thing.

Joan Garrow [ph]: Okay. Thank you.

Laura Ansera: Um hmm.

Ruby Qazilbash: Um hmm. Usually there are 3 people on each panel that review each application.

Unidentified Participant: I have a question.

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes?

Unidentified Participant: On the supply line, in 2003, my supervisor didn't think that we could put anything on the supply line in the budget. So, we didn't, but in reading the solicitation for 2006, I don't see anything to indicate that you cannot.

Ruby Qazilbash: I don't think that we've ever had a restriction on supplies. We often see that, especially office supplies, things like that that you need to run a program would fall under that.

Preeti Menon [ph]: The only thing where we have a restriction is the construction category.

Ruby Qazilbash: Right.

Unidentified Participant: Yes. I saw that too.

Ruby Qazilbash: There is a sample budget detail worksheet that is available on the Office of Justice Program's Web site, and that's on Page 6 of the solicitation. It gives the web link for that.

Unidentified Participant: Okay.

Laura Ansera: For the TYP Program, there are certain restrictions with regard to gift giving and activities that may be associated with gift giving, and when you have cultural events, the [unintelligible] that might be presented have to be worded carefully so that it doesn't look like it's all giveaway or that it is giveaway. Those are things that are critical in planning this, because we've had some tribes that are very interested in restoring the powwow tradition, the warrior traditions, and those things, and there's a line that we cross over there when you go from preparing, teaching children their traditional regalia, how to make their regalia, but then, when you go into the actual presentation of powwow, we cannot provide funds from TYP or federal funds to award as bonuses or prizes. So, those are things that would not be acceptable under TYP.

Linda Middleton: This is Linda, but you can do things like T-shirts for youth groups and things like that?

Laura Ansera: Yes, if it's associated with participants of the program and it's part of their participation in the program.

Linda Middleton: Okay.

Laura Ansera: And you have to send samples to us. I have to say two small and one large. Any other questions?

Sarah Pigeon: Yes. This is Sarah again. On the travel line item...

Ruby Qazilbash: Yes?

Sarah Pigeon: ...I find that it's kind of hard to predict where in 4 years we may need to go. We know we have to go to the Regional Cluster Meeting, but what trainings might come up that would be beneficial and so forth. Has anyone had any...

Laura Ansera: Usually, those are provided – well, first of all, the mandatory training requires the national training, which is usually held in Washington, D.C., and then, we use, as a guide for planning the cost, the regional trainings, to be also Washington, D.C. We try to set

these regional trainings up in areas that are closer to your region. They are not always in Washington, but we can only offer you to use Washington as a base or an estimate for planning that figure. Now, your other travel that would be program related, if you can list that, it's important that you try and provide as much information as you can about those, even if it's estimated. You may list estimated, because it will be a budget issue that will come back from the Office of the Comptroller, because they'll say, "Well, where is this trip going to," because they want that detail. It's not just us. It's the budget review process, and we've got to have something to show that you've thought out your travel and it's not just any travel that comes along. You are thinking completely about how travel will be applied to your program and the implementation of the goals and objectives therein.

Sarah Pigeon: Thank you.

Laura Ansera: Any other questions, and the reason I'm asking that is, before we close our session today, I would like to say a little bit about another funding opportunity, just because it's also posted. When we're done, don't hang up.

Ruby Qazilbash: Any other questions? Okay.

Preeti Menon [ph]: We are going to have a quiz on this presentation in about two minutes.

Laura Ansera: This is Laura, and one of the other programs that the Tribal Youth Program also works with is the Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Program. We just got our solicitation posted to the Web site and to grants.gov. So, if you – some of you are aware of the Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Program and have applied in the past. The funds are not as much as in TYP, but there is, right now, an estimated amount of about a million dollars, and we've been able to fund about 3 programs a year with the JADG. So, if you are interested in a program that is looking to implement programs that hold youth accountable for their delinquent behavior and to strengthen juvenile justice systems, this is available on the Web site, and if you go through grants.gov, you should be able to locate that as well. The registration date is March – where's the registration date? The applications are due by March 4th. I'm sorry. The applications are due by April 4th. So, the registration date should be about...

Ruby Qazilbash: 15 days before that.

Laura Ansera: 15 days prior to that, and I can't remember – I think it was – March 21st is the date for the registration for JADG. We've had a lot of interest in JADG. The categories for JADG are different than the Tribal Youth Program in that it offers an opportunity to consider programs in 16 purpose areas. So, while you're preparing TYP, take a look at the Tribal JADG also, because you can apply for both programs at the same time. The JADG doesn't have the restriction that TYP does about having an active grant.

Unidentified Participant: Do you have a CFDA number for that?

Laura Ansera: It's 167 – what's the CFD; 16731.

Unidentified Participant: Did you say only 3 are funded a year?

Ruby Qazilbash: Usually. In the past 2 years, we've funded 3 per year.

Unidentified Participant: But it's a yearly program?

Laura Ansera: No. It's set up for 3 years.

Unidentified Participant: 3 years.

Laura Ansera: It's a 3 year program, but we fund it depending on congressional appropriations annually, just like TYP.

Ruby Qazilbash: Okay. If nobody has any other questions, we'll go ahead and wrap up today's call, and the playback of this call, if anyone's interested in listening to it if you missed something and want to get clarification, the number you can call is 888-266-2081, and the access code is 834330. It will be available 2 hours from now, and it will be available for 24 days. Again, that's 888-266-2081, and the access code is 834330.

Additionally, within about 2 days from now, a transcript of the call will be up on our Web site. Bear with me, but here's the Web address. It's <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/typ>, and we will also be hosting 2 additional calls next Tuesday, February 21st, and the Tuesday after that, February 28th, and they will also be at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

So, we thank everybody for participating today and hope it was worthwhile.

Unidentified Participant: Thank you.

Unidentified Participant: Thank you.

Unidentified Participant: Thank you.

Unidentified Participant: Thank you.

Laura Ansera: Thank you everyone.

Ruby Qazilbash: Happy Valentine's Day.

Unidentified Participant: Thank you.

Unidentified Participant: Bye. Thanks.

Laura Ansera: Bye.

Ruby Qazilbash: Bye.